Import of Raw Silk

2469. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantum of raw silk including yarn imported during 2004;

(b) the countries from whom silk was imported;

(c) whether import of raw silk is likely to continue during 2005 also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) The quantum of raw silk and silk yarn imported into the country during the year 2003-04 and 2004-05 (upto Nov., 2004) are given below:

Unit: MT

Item	2003-04	2004-05
Raw Silk	9258	5502 (upto Nov., 2004)
Silk Yam (Spun Silk Yam, Dupion, Noil Silk Yam)	2107	1183 (upto Sept., 2004)

P: Provisional

(b) China P. Republic, Taiwan, Brazil, Korea Republic, Uzbekistan are the major countires from where silk is imported into India.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Import of silk is under Open General License (OGL). Bsides, the domestic production of raw silk is less than the consumption and the demand supply gap is fulfilled by imports.

Bhadohi carpet weaver

2470. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that National Commission for Women in its study report has indicated that the financial position of Bhadohi carpet weavers, 70 per cent of which constitute women, is precarious and it will further worsen unless Government help is rendered to extricate them out of poverty; and

(b) if so, the problems in brief faced by these weavers and Government's action plan to help them out?

12.00 Noon

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA): (a) and (b) On the basis of the observations and recommendation made in the

Public Hearing of Women in Carpet Industry held on 5.8.2004 at Bhodohi, Uttar Pradesh, the National Commission for Women (NCW) has reported that the proportion of women in the carpet weaving craft is 30 per cent and the condition of women weavers is precarious and needs Government help.

As per the report of NCW the problems faced by Women Carpet Weavers include: lack of social security; lack of awareness of Government schemes; exploitation by private traders; no schools for girls near their Villages beyond class-V; lack of drinking water and health facilities.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has been requested to take steps to solve the problems related to drinking water, health etc. The Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) and All India Carpet Manufacturing Association, Bhadohi have bee advised to ensure compliance as per law provisions.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO THE QUESTION

(i)S. Q. No. 140, Answered on 14th July, 2004

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री माणिक राव गावित) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, महिलाओं पर अत्याचार के संबंध में 14.07.2004 के राज्य सभा तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 140 के भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर निम्नानुसार दिया गया था :

"राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरों द्वारा संकलित आंकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में महिलाओं के प्रति किए गए अपराधों की घटनाओं में वर्ष 2001 (1,43,795 मामले) की तुलना में वर्ष 2002 (1,47,678 मामले) में वृध्दि हुई। तथापि, वर्ष 2003 में महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों की घटनाओं में, वर्ष 2003 के लिए अभी तक उपलब्ध अनंतिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार मामले घट कर 1,32,720 हो गए । 2001-2003 के दौरान महिलाओं के प्रति किए गए अपराध की घटनाओं के राज्यवार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र – वार ब्यौरें संलग्न है।"

उपर्युक्त उत्तर के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए:

"राष्ट्रीय अपराध रिकार्ड ब्यूरो द्वारा संकलित आकड़ों के अनुसार, देश में महिलाओं के प्रति किए गए अपराधों की घटनाओं में वर्ष 2001 (1,43,795 मामले) की तुलना में वर्ष 2002 (1,43,034 मामले) में कमी हुई। वर्ष 2003 के लिए अभी तक उपलब्ध अनंतिम आंकड़ों के अनुसार वर्ष 2003 के महिलाओं के प्रति अपराधों की घटनाओं के मामले और घट कर 1,32,720 हो गए । 2001 – 2003 के दौरान महिलाओं के प्रति किए गए अपराध की घटनाओं के राज्यवार/संघ शासित क्षेत्र – वार ब्यौरे संलग्न है।